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4th Year

Up to December 16, 1967

2,635

U. S. planes were downed
over North Viet Nam

48
Information

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*The P.L.A.F. fighters
closing in upon
the enemy*



OCTO NOVEMBER.

Two Months Inaugurating the 1967 Winter - 1968 Spring Victorious Campaign in Both Zones of Viet Nam

SOUTH VIETNAM **IMPORTANT SUCCESSES** **OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION** **ARMED FORCES**

- ★ More than 40,000 Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured, Including Nearly 20,000 G.I.s and Satellite Troops;
- ★ 21 Battalions Wiped Out, Including 9 American;
- ★ Over 400 Aircraft Downed or Destroyed, 130 Heavy Guns and 800 Military Vehicles of Various Kinds Destroyed Including 276 Tanks and Armoured Cars;
- ★ 118 Posts and Military Subsectors Razed to the Ground, 54 Bridges and Culverts Blown Up, 17 Towns and Townships Constantly Attacked.

NORTH VIETNAM

**BRILLIANT
+ VICTORIES**

262
U. S. AIRCRAFT
DOWNED INCLUDING
106 OVER HANOI
AND HAI PHONG

LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL'S CLOSING MESSAGE (Dec. 1, 1967)

(Excerpts)

In declaring our conclusions today, we do not merely pronounce judgment on particular cases, but we also report the criminal policies and actions of a government. Our function is not that of an historian, but of a statesman, and I have studied and deliberated solely in order to preserve the truth for Viet Nam for posterity. We must not sacrifice a deeper and harder debt.

We speak because silence is complicity, and we must expose in order to arouse conscience. We condemn evil in order to extirpate its causes. Our truth challenges man.

What word can describe the evil we have discovered? The moral, legal and political categories by which we are accustomed to judge human conduct are inadequate for these crimes. The term genocide truly encompasses the enormity of American crimes in Viet Nam. I shall not repeat the catalogue of horrors while we have so earnestly been pressing for days. Let me say only that it is nighmarish in its dimensions and vividness. We shall never forget it.

The months ahead are crucial. American capacities have increased, as have direct responsibility for the escalation of troop commitments. Tens of thousands of Americans will be killed in Viet Nam. The United States is losing the war. The peoples of every continent are aware of this. The Pen-

tagon spends more and more dollars in desperation — one million for each guerrilla killed. It is not only its most fanatics of Viet Nam endure. They will go on as long as a single bullet remains. Our duty is to the truth and justice. The most lasting barrier to genocide is the unity of all people. The truth of the matter is more than an empty phrase and courage an indispensable attribute of morality.

It is ironic that as the International War Crimes Tribunal completes its task in Denmark, news arrives from the Republic of Thailand of preparations for a final desperate effort by Johnson before the forthcoming United States election. The results of his own war and folly in Viet Nam. Our triumph leaves Denmark, therefore, bound to an extremely blatant act of the Thai authorities in service of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Laos and Viet Nam. This also proves that manipulated by the U.S., the Thai reactionary authorities

NEO LAO HAKSAT Spokesman Condemns Thailand Authorities' Infringement upon Laos' Territory

ACCORDING to *Pathet Lao Radio*, the spokesman of the *Neo Lao Haksat* Central Committee, December 2, 1967, issued a statement sternly condemning the reactionary authorities of Thailand for having, on U.S. orders, recently introduced troops into Laos for terrorist raids.

The statement pointed out that on October 30 and 31, the Thai reactionary authorities landed Thai commandos from helicopters on Huu Nu and Phuoc Xay districts, Vientiane province, for raiding operations. The war was an extremely blatant act of the Thai authorities in service of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Laos and Viet Nam. This also proves that manipulated by the U.S., the Thai reactionary authorities

have become a very willing tool of the imperialists and that the Vientiane puppet administration is colluding with them ever more closely. The above aggressive act of the Thai reactionary authorities has grossly trampled upon the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Laos and seriously violated the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos which Thailand has signed and pledged itself to respect.

The statement severely warns that should they continue their acts of war and their encroachments on Laos' independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, they would certainly be duly punished by the Lao people.

IN THE U.S.

"STOP THE DRAFT - END THE WAR" WEEK

(DECEMBER 4-10)

FROM Dec. 4 to 10, 1967, a wave of powerful protest swept across the U.S. against Johnsonian war maniacs. This protest week sponsored by 50 youth, student and religious organisations throughout the country, drew in large numbers of American boys and girls taking to the streets with youthful zeal.

The striking feature of the week was that, apart from rallies, demonstrations, parades, American youth and

students, with the sympathy and support of large numbers of people, launched a series of "attacks" on various induction centres to display their firm resolve to resist the draft and refuse to fight the aggressive war in Viet Nam. Although U.S. authorities called in thousands of armed policemen to guard important centres, young Americans broke through police cordons and rushed forward to demand the closing of these cannon-fodder recruiting stations. Many induction centres

in Washington, New York, Wisconsin, Texas, Philadelphia, California and other states were constantly under siege, cursed and covered with posters saying, "Close them down!" and "We won't go!"

Offices of the Dow Chemical Company — a manufacturer of napalm bombs for Viet Nam — used by U.S. authorities as centres to recruit labour for arms production, were also the targets of protest actions.

In many major cities, hundreds of American youth and students publicly burnt their draft-card collections. Vice President Humphrey, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other high-ranking officials were booed and heckled by American youths, students and progressive people when they arrived in New York to try to defend Johnson's crimes. What was remarkable was that not only American boys eligible for Viet Nam draft joined the movement but American servicemen also took part in this united action, thereby increas-

This protest movement against Johnson's Viet Nam policy swept the U.S. wave after wave, and each wave had its characteristics and was marked by its unusual fervour. This protest week eloquently proved that the main force on which U.S. rulers are relying to secure more power to beat up their troops strength in an effort to extricate themselves from their serious predicament in South Viet Nam, is coming out in strength to oppose them and plunge them deeper into isolation.

In defiance of terror and repression, and paying no heed to the honeyed words of U.S. ruling circles, young Americans, growing more and more alive to facts, entered prison terms to a senseless death in Viet Nam. They have chosen a glorious path, the path of resolute and courageous opposition to the aggressors. They are combining their action with the just struggle of the entire Vietnamese people in a joint offensive against the U.S. aggressors.

The Vietnamese people warmly supports the just struggle of young Americans for their own vital interests and, highly inspired, place great faith in the support. Viet Nam movement now gathering momentum in the U.S. and other parts of the world.

In 1968, the monthly pictorial *Viet Nam* will appear in a new size (18.5 cm x 28 cm) with 40 pages. Price: 0.50 dong (D.R.V.N. currency).

Besides the pictorial, *Viet Nam* will publish a fortnightly folder entitled *Viet Nam Newsweek*. Size: 18cm x 18cm. 8 pages. Price: 0.10 dong.

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STATEMENT OF THE D.R.V.N. GOVERNMENT Condemning the U.S. Imperialists' and Their Henchmen's Scheme to Expand Aggression to Cambodia

(DECEMBER 12, 1967)

Of late the American imperialists have conducted a campaign of slander and threat against the Kingdom of Cambodia. Tuned in by their stooges Nguyen Van Thieu and Thanh Kham, the U.S. ruling clique and bellicose generals Eisenhower and Westmoreland have impudently arrogated to themselves the "right of pursuit" and cynically threatened to make incursions into Cambodian territory and blockade Sihanoukville port.

As is known, since long the American imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam and Thailand have repeatedly attacked the borderland and encroached on the territory of Cambodia while launching campaigns of slander and threat against this country. The U.S. imperialists' scheme to compel the Kingdom of Cambodia to give up its present borders. This constitutes an outstanding success for the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people.

The current campaign of slander constitutes a new step in furtherance of this scheme. It also aims at covering American setbacks in South Viet Nam, and preparing world opinion for the extension of U.S. aggression to Cambodia.

Under the leadership of Samsak Head of State Neophon Samsak, the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people have firmly abided by their policy of peace and neutrality, and had bare the slanderous allegations of the

American imperialists and their stooges, and dealt them well-deserved blows. On November 28, 1967, Samdech Head of State solemnly declared the Cambodian people's determination to oppose U.S. aggression: "We will fight to the end against anyone who violates our independence and honour. We will fight with rifles, sticks and cross-bows to the last man."

Peace-loving people the world over have expressed unstinted support to the Cambodian people's just struggle. Governments of many countries have vehemently condemned the U.S. scheme and act of aggression against Cambodia. In response to the appeal by the Kingdom of Cambodia, the socialist countries and many countries in the world have stated their recognition of, and respect for, Cambodia's territorial integrity within its present borders. This constitutes an outstanding success for the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people.

As brothers and comrades-in-arms of the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people will unwaveringly continue to unite with the Cambodian people to oppose the common enemy — the U.S. imperialist aggressors — and safeguard their independence and freedom. On November 28, 1967, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee affirmed: "If the Americans and their puppets recklessly attack Cambodia, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people, closely united with

the fraternal Cambodian people, are ready to mete due punishment to them in their starting bases." The people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are determined to fulfil their task, to strongly support the eminently just fight of the Cambodian people.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Cambodian people fully support the correct stand of the Kingdom of Cambodia as expounded in its statements of November 29, 1967, November 29, 1967, December 3, 1967, December 5, 1967 and December 9, 1967. They sternly condemn all slanderous allegations, all schemes and acts of aggression of the American imperialists and their henchmen against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

For the sake of independence and freedom of all peoples, for the sake of peace in Asia and the world, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all progressive governments and peoples to display utmost vigilance in face of the extremely dangerous situation now prevailing in the borders between Cambodia and South Viet Nam, and take appropriate measures to timely stay the aggressive hands of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against Cambodia.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people to safeguard their independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity will certainly carry the day.

G.P.P.A.

Flouts U.S. Lie

GIAI PHONG Press Agency, official organ of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Dec. 1, 1967, refuted a new lie of U.S. propaganda. The statement, monitored here, reads:

"The U.S. propaganda machine recently spread rumours that the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has expressed the desire to turn its armed forces to the United Nations to give its views on the Viet Nam question."

Giai Phong Press Agency is authorized to declare that this is sheer fabrication."

Film on U.S. Crimes in North Viet Nam Shown in New York

THE first long film on the U.S. imperialists' crimes in their latest war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was shown to the American public in New York on the evening of December 11.

The 85-minute film "North Viet Nam" was shot by British writer and film producer Felix Greene during his three-month stay in North Viet Nam this year.

The film shows many instances of the U.S. imperialists' crimes against the civilian population in North Viet Nam and vividly reflects the determination of the North Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. air war of destruction.

Many American critics said that the film had deeply impressed the American public. According to the *New York Times*, the film may come to the conclusion that the Vietnamese people can neither be intimidated nor brought to their knees.

TWO MONTHS INAUGURATING THE 1967 WINTER—1968 SPRING VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

In the Winter of 1965 and Spring of 1966 the John son administration sent masses of American troops to South Viet Nam and began its first "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" with the *Five Army Operation* extending from North Binh Dinh to East Nam Bo.

In the Winter of 1966 and Spring of 1967, the Yankee aggressors started their second "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" with twice as many troops as in the previous year, twice or three times as many weapons but with a smaller degree of coordination. All their major operations such as *Attleboro*, *Cedar Falls*, *Junction City* were directed against the Northwest of Vietnam, that is one part of Eastern Nam Bo. In the present Winter-Spring campaign American brashness have not whipped the Yankee braves about a third "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" as in the past. In addition, the "retreatation" of McNamee has given rise to a series of problems and supplied food for thought to many people.

In the first two months of this Winter-Spring campaign South Viet Nam armed forces and people threw a strong light on the Yankee aggressors' weaknesses and passiveness, thereby preventing them from concealing their setbacks.

U.S. INCREASED PAS- SIVENESS AND HEAVIER DEFEATS

To prepare for its first dry-season strategic counter-offensive, the U.S. administration raised its military strength in South Viet Nam from 35,000 "advisers" up to 100,000 soldiers. At the beginning of the second dry-season counter-offensive, the number of G.I.'s rose to 380,000. At the beginning of the 1967 rainy season, American troops numbered nearly 440,000. But the higher their build-up the greater their setbacks, the deeper their miseries and the greater their passiveness. After their complete fiasco in the past two dry seasons and rainy seasons, the Yankee aggressors, this third dry season with just a few reinforcements while their strength was spread thin to cope with the bad blows of the Liberation troops in all theatres.

In the first dry season, 14,000 enemy troops were knocked out, including 45,000 American and satellite soldiers. In the second dry season, 175,000 were wiped out, including 50,000 G.I.'s and 125,000 satellite troops. In the 1967 rainy season, 143,000 enemies were put out of action including 65,000 Yankees and satellite mercenaries. This explains why over these last

few days, Eisenhower has been chattering about a better use of U.S. expeditionary corps in South Viet Nam. As it cannot rapidly despatch 150,000—200,000 men these days, the aggressor's boast, the U.S. government has to press its satellites for more mercenaries and strive to throw the disengaging plan into effect according to a plan of increasing its fighting power. No wonder that in the first two months of the dry season the enemy troops are nearly 40,000 casualties, among them nearly 20,000 G.I.'s.

In a stalemate both in strategy and tactics while the expeditionary corps was spread thin, the enemy's main forces had to remain always on the move and received staggering blows. When the aggressors were still unable to break through encirclements, they had to flee. On Highway 4 from Saigon to My Thuan ferry (My Tho province), the base of the puppet 7th Armoured Regiment at Thua Thien, the Americans and one puppet battalion were wiped out at Cam Xe (October 17), and Chon Thanh (October 2) in Thua Thien Mot (My Tho). The Americans remained sealed off, one U.S. artillery battalion and one puppet battalion of regular troops were completely

wiped out at Ben Luc and Go Den in Long An province (October 12).

While the aggressors were rushing toward Loc Ninh, north of Saigon to parry a P.L.A.F. blow, the An Hoa airfield in Quang Ngai province was attacked (50 planes were destroyed and damaged on October 30), three puppet battalions were knocked out at Gia Lai province (My Tho in Ben Tre province) on October 28 and November 3, and at Long My in Can Tho province. Meanwhile, the 3rd Trai (Loc Ninh and Mau Trai north of Thua Thien Mot, the enemy took 2,800 casualties among them two U.S. infantry battalions. They were completely wiped out in My Tho and November 1.

No sooner has the gun report ended at Loc Ninh than military operation broke out at Dac To in the Western High Plateau. Meanwhile, 4,000 mercenaries were put out of action within 10 days, including U.S. Para Brigade 173. Meanwhile, five puppet battalions and one U.S. regiment were wiped out in My Tho, Rach Gia, Bien Hoa, Cho Lon and Binh Thuan provinces.

At the close of November 1967, the U.S. and its armed forces and people dealt the opponent stunning blows, such as the destruction of the floating base of the U.S.

Navy on the Ham Luon estuary in Ben Tre province and that of one U.S. infantry battalion and one puppet battalion of regulars at Biu Doi (November 20) and Tan Uyen (November 24) in Bien Hoa province. This does not include many other attacks near Djiring, on Nha Trang and Soc Trang airfields...

There is no denying the fact that at the beginning of this dry season the American aggressors were driven into a tighter corner and met with heavier setbacks. Many U.S. and puppet crack units were wiped out or badly maimed. As their forces were spread thin and suffered big losses they were seriously weakened. The "search and destroy" pincer so much vaunted by the Yankees is no longer mentioned. The "pacification" pincer so much criticized previously failed more pitifully at present.

Johnson has just taken great pains to send 10,000 more G.I.'s to South Viet Nam. But what can they do when 1,200,000 U.S. expert and satellite troops got beaten black and blue within the first two months of this dry season and already lost 40,000 men.

(Continued page 7)

A P.L.A.F. WOMAN FIGHTER



THE AMERICANS IN DAC TO ▶▶

In panic



From left to right:
The dead and the wounded

